A NEW ASPIDIOTUS FROM AESCULUS GLABRA.

HARLAN H. YORK.

Aspidiotus (*Diaspidiotus*) *ohioensis* n. sp. Female scale circular, slightly convex, margin irregular, 1–2 mm. in diameter, dark or dirty gray, exuviae orange red, sub-central and covered with dark excretion. When removed from the bark, the scale leaves a conspicuous white patch.

Female: Median lobes broad, notched on lateral margin near apex and sometimes notched near the apex on the mesal margin. Second lobes rudimentary, slightly developed on inner-angle, often not present. First interlobular incision shallow, broader than deep, chitinous processes usually fused into a solid process, occasionally furrowed. Second interlobular incision similar to the first, only smaller, the chitinous process seldom furrowed. Sometimes there is a very small incision laterad of the second incision. There is usually a small chitinous process at the inner base of each median lobe. A simple and a forked plate, sometimes two to three forked plates laterad of median lobe, one to three forked plates between the first and second incisions and usually one simple and one to three forked plates laterad of second incision. Spines prominent, longer than the plates. On the dorsal surface, one spine at the base of the outer margin of each median lobe, one on each of the rudimentary lobes, one about one-third of the distance from the median lobe to penultimate segment and one about the same distance from the penultimate segment. The spines on the ventral surface are shorter than those of the dorsal

surface, a spine slightly laterad of each corresponding dorsal spine, except the one at the base of the median lobe.

There are five groups of circumgenital glands. Median group 3 to 7, generally 4 to 5 arranged in a single row, sometimes grouped together, anterior lateral 12 to 15; posterior lateral 7 to 11. Dorsal pores numerous and quite prominent.

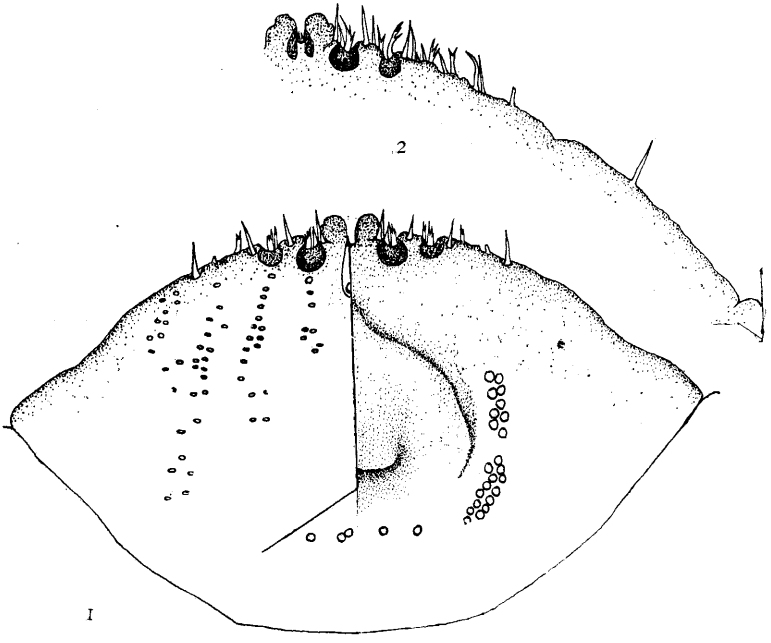

Fig. 1. Pygidium of female.
Fig. 2. Dorsal marign of the pygidium of female.

This species was found on Aesculus glabra on Ohio State University campus, March 24, 1905. While it resembles A. ancylus, it is distinguished from this species by the shape and character of the incisions and chitinous processes, the number and arrangement of the median gland orifices, by the number of spines and by the absence of the spine-like extensions of the margin between the third and fourth pairs of spines.

Aspidiotus ohioensis is close to A. aesculi and A. aesculus sub. sp. solus. The spines are more numerous, the incisions are not alike, and the median gland orifices more abundant.

This is one of the several forms that may prove to be varieties of *Aspidiotus ancylus* on a more exhaustive study. A large number of mounts were made and the points mentioned were observed many times.

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